## THE DEFICIT GROWING.

INCREASED ESTIMATES OF LOSSES UNDER THE WILSON BILL.

A STATEMENT BY TREASURY EXPERTS SHOW-ING THAT IT WILL REDUCE OUSTOMS REV-

PORT WHICH WILL NOT

"AMUSE" CHAIR-MAN WILSON

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 23.-According to the statement prepared by the Treasury experts for the Committee on Ways and Means to show the esimated revenue from customs under the Wilson bill as compared with the revenues under existing law from dutiable imports during the year ded June 30, 1892, which statement was made public to-day, the total amount of revenue from duties on imported merchandise in 1892 was and the same amounts and kinds of imports under the Wilson bill would yield a total revenue of \$107,690,870, or \$65,407,900 less. In other words, the deficit would be about \$3,000,000 more than has been heretofore estimated by Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. It may have been remarked that the majority fought shy of this question in its report on the bill.

In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day, Judge Montgomery, of Kentucky, who is a member of the Committee on Ways and remarked that he had been greatly 'amused" while reading so much of the views of the minority of the committee as had been published in the newspapers, and that he anticipated further enjoyment from a perusal of the entire document. It was published in full today, and the chances are that after digesting it, and before the Wilson bill passes the House of Representatives, Judge Montgomery and other members of the majority of the committee will be stirred by something else besides feelings of That will certainly be the case with Chairman Wilson, the author of the report of the majority of the committee, who will find himself floundering in the bogs and sloughs which he has so ineffectually attempted to bridge. When, for example, he reads the scathing review of the proposed iron and steel schedthe minority, Mr. Wilson will undoubtedly discover that something more than the mere ipse dixit of a free trade doctrinaire, however eminent he may be, is necessary to reconcile the crudities, inconsistencies, absurdities and flat contradictions of this schedule, which is infinitely worse and more illogical than the one offered by Mr. Mills in 1888 and rejected on an appeal to the country. MR. WILSON'S STATEMENTS DISPROVED.

Mr. Wilson asserts, without offering a scintilla proof, that "the discovery of the immense beds of Bessemer ore in the lake region and of foundry ores in several of the Southern States, their convenience for transportation and for the assemblage of materials, the use of the steam shovel for mining-all these have so cheapened the production of pig iron and steel as to take away all possibility and danger of foreign competition in almost every part of the Now every one of these assertions was not only flatly contradicted, but completely refuted by the representatives of the iron ore producers of the lake region and of the Southern States to which Mr. Wilson refers. They submitted an impregnable array of facts in support of their contention. Chairman Wilson and his colleagues have chosen to ignore all these facts, but they can hardly attempt to ignore the statements of the minority on this subject "The bill proposes to put into competition with

American ores foreign ores, some of which are oduced at a labor cost one-tenth and none of them at a labor cost greater than one-fourth of ours. It proposes to bring our laborers, who get from \$160 to \$2 a day, and who work from fifty-five to sixty hours a week, into competition with laborers who work seventy-two hours a week and get 36 to 60 cents a day; our miners, who get from \$2.25 to \$2.75 a day, into competition with those who get 60 to 72 cents a day. It proposes to condemn to temporary idleness, nd ultimately to divert into new channels after an immense loss, if not the whole, at least a part of an invested capital of over thirty-three and one-third millions of dollars; to deprive our transportation lines of a large propertion of their profits from the carriage of the ore product, and to leave undeveloped treasures hidden under the

A CRUSHING BLOW AT A GREAT INDUSTRY. The minority then proceeds to describe the deadly blow that the majority proposes to deal to the pig iron industry, which produced 9,157,ooo tons in 1892, valued at \$131,161,639, and sold at the lowest prices ever known in the United States. The majority proposes to reduce the duty from \$672 a ton to 22½ per cent ad valorem, which would be equivalent to \$1.60 to \$1.90 a ton. This ad valorem rate is 7½ per cent lower than that of the Walker tariff of 1845, and is a reduction of about \$5 a ton, and about one-third the rate proposed by the Mills bill of 1888. The rate now proposed would cause a heavy increase of importations and probably a considerable loss of revenue. Indeed, the Treasury experts estimate that the loss would exceed \$490,000 the first year on the basis of the importations of 1892. The minority describes the probable effect of the proposed reduction as follows: 000 tons in 1892, valued at \$131,161,039, and sold

the probable effect of the proposed reduction as follows:

"The proposed duty will close all the New-England furnaces and all east of the Alleghanies, as well as those of the South. The market for Southern pig iron is necessarily found in the North, owing to the lack of demand at the place of production. The consequence is that the competition of Southern pig iron, which of all pig iron is made at the cheapest cost in this country, fixes the price in Northern markets. That price is controlled to a large extent by freight rates. Interior freight rates are very heavy, as compared with ocean rates. In many cases pig iron comes from England and Belgium as ballast, subject to no freight charges at all. In other cases it bears a burden not to exceed 5 shillings a ton. At this figure it can be carried to the Atlantic and Guif ports, and even to those of the Pacific. Assuming that our pig iron made at the least cost is made as cheaply as that made abroad, which is not true, it amounts to a demonstration that all of our blast furnaces save those in the interior must succumb to foreign competition.

## FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

get-now that "present" time is past. Ever notice what handsome bedroom furni-

Suits, as we make them, show the markings of the wood to the best advantage, are original

in design, delicate in finish. As we sell them,

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 104, 106 & 108 West 14th Street.

Even the latter, if able to exist at all, must do so without a margin of profit."

A GLARING INCONSISTENCY. The minority next points out and exposes the inconsistency of impesing duties on pig iron and upon all other forms of iron up to and including hoop or band from which latter is the "raw material" from which cotten ties are made, and

material" from which cotten ties are made, and then placing cotten ties themselves upon the free list. The minority says:

"Cotten ties are simply pieces of hoop or band iron or steel cut to lengths, and in some cases furnished with a simple device at the ends for securing the tie firmly around the bale. Pieces of hoop or band iron or steel brought into this country for the purpose of being put around a bale of hay or a barrel or for any other purpose than that of tieing cotton must pay a duty of 20 per centum an valorem, while if imported for the purpose of baling cotton, they come in free.

and that of tieing cotton must pay a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem, while if imported for the purpose of baling cotton, they come in free. This is class legislation in its worst possible form and is utterly indefensible."

In 1899, under a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, which was not protective and gave to foreign manufacturers control of the American market, the importations amounted to 44.576,354 pounds, and yielded a revenue of \$213,034. The cotton planters paid more for cotton ties that year than they have paid this year, during which the importations amounted to about 2,000,000 pounds, yielding a revenue of about \$25,000. Prices of cotton ties have been lower at Southern ports this year—as low as 75 cents a bundle—than at any other time in the history of their manufacture, and this, as the natural and direct result of domestic competition. The minority is fully justified in declaring that "the history of this industry in this country shows the lack of any plausible reason for putting cotton ties upon the free list;" that "such action will not simply cripple, but entirely destroy their manufacture in this country," and that "in that event, the cotton planter will pay more for his ties."

ties."

These are plain, self-evident facts, which it will require a vast amount of hardihood for any intelligent man to deny. The minority does not overlock the fact that the proposed legislation is dangerous to the revenue interests of the Government in another important respect, "as all the hoop and band iron to come into this country hereafter is likely to come in as cotton ties and without the payment of duties,"

## ALL EAGER FOR THEIR MONEY.

SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES AND EMPLOYES

KEEP THE DISBURSING OFFICERS BUSY. Washington, Dec. 23.-The busiest man about the Senate end of the Capitol to-day was Financial to settle the payroll of Senators and employes. of the session, the officials of the finance department to-day, and they aggregated for the Senate \$14.667, employes on the roll on November 3, and this made necessary another payment of \$12.448. Mileage accounts of the Senators, amounting to \$40,000, how-ever, cannot be paid until next week, owing to the mpossibility of arranging the vouchers in time.

ever, cannot be paid until next week, owing to the impossibility of arranging the vouchers in time. The employes of the Senate who worked between the first and second session of the List Congress finally secured their money in the last deficiency bill. This amounts to \$22.088. The same bill also allowed to members the usual amount for stationary, the Senate's share being \$11.090. These items will be paid by Mr. Nixon next week, making his disbursements for the month \$150.201.

The clerk of the House, who is charged with the payment of all persons in any way connected with the House except members themselves, has signed requisitions on the Treasury for nearly \$80.000, this being the amount necessary to pay the radarles for November and December. This payment was begun on the day the President signed the Urgent Deciciency bill, and the haste with which the employes presented their checks to the paying teller at the Treasury Department warrants the assertion that little remains of the original appropriation. Mr. Snow, the Sergeant-at-Arms, says that there is little left of the \$15.000 necessary to pay the monthly salaries of representatives. The chairman of the Appropriations Committee increased the estimate of Mr. Snow for mileage from \$125,000 to \$130,000. Of the amount appropriated much has been paid, but it is expected that a large amount will be unexpended, because of the belief on the part of many members that they are not entitled to mileage, and also because many Representatives living at great distances from Washington will not take the opportunity to go home at the Government's expense.

## REVOLUTIONISTS MARCHING TO HONDURAS.

CAN INTERESTS TO BE PROTE TED. Washington, Dec. 23.-A dispatch has been received at the State Department from Minister P. M. H. Young, at Nicaragua, stating that Honduras revolutionists are marching from Nicaragua to Hondulas. The army of the latter country has been put in motion to meet them. The dispatch gives no hint of the probable outcome of the

contest.

The Ranger arrived at La Libertad, San Salvador, this morning. The Alliance, which will be relieved by the Ranger, is already there, and instructions have been sent to the commanders of both vessels to look out for American laterests in Central America during the Honduras revolution.

PARDONS GRANTED BY THE PRESIDENT. Washington, Dec. 23.-Christmas presents in the dons have been given by the President | guilty. August 15 last, to five months in jail and a fine of \$190\$, for violating the internal revenue laws in South Carolina; "Chet" Palmentler and Joseph P. Harton, convicted in Utah of violating the Edmundstrucker law; Isaac A. Stanley, sentenced on January 25, 1888, to five years in the Ohio pentlentiary, for violating the United States banking laws in Cleveland, Ohio quardon granted to restore him to efficient Sevenson; "Public Life and Public Menney, sentenced to the District of Columbia jail in September last, for assaulting shorting a nervo during the "Jack the Slasher" shooting a nervo during the last of the Ment Thursday in turn, gives him a receipt for the day's return. In the case of the St. Nicholas Bank there seems to have been no check on the receiving or the paying teller. Mr. Gardner, the cash of the bunk, said yesterday that when the beath near the paying teller of the day's return. In turn, gives him a receipt for the day's return. In the case of the St. Nicholas Bank there seems to have been no check on the receiving or the paying teller of the bunk, said yesterday that when the paying teller of the bunk, said yesterday that when the paying teller of the bunk, said persuaded him to come absard, and then set him to entire the same to have been no check on the receiving or the paying teller of the farm of the paying teller of the same to have been no check on the receiving or the paying teller. Mr. Gardner, the cash of the St. Nicholas Persuaded him to come absard, and then seems to have been no check on the receiving or the paying teller of the farm of the paying teller of the St. Nicholas developed him to a neighboring house, which was a station of the Universal persuaded him to come absard, and then seems to have been no check on the receiving or the paying teller. Mr. Cardinal persuaded him to come absard, and th to leave undeveloped treasures hidden under the soil of twenty-six States and two Territories. Foreign ore will take the place of our domestic ore to a great extent, and this will cripple if it does not destroy our home industry. Ocean freights are so low as to afford no protection. Ore is frequently carried across the cean as ballast, and when freight is paid at all it averages not to exceed 5 shillings a ton on iron ore from Bilbao. Spain. Under these circumstances there is no question that foreign ores will take the place of domestic in all furnaces along and within easy reach of the coast, and its low price because of cheaper labor cost will enable it to bear freight charges for long distances, even into the interior. In the last analysis the placing of iron ere on the free list means either the abandonment of that industry with us or the mining of ore to be sold in corr petition with the cheap labor of Cuba, Africa and Spain." Tucker law, Island A. Stalley.

5. 1888, to five years in the Ohio penitentiary, for violating the United States banking laws in Cleveland, Ohio opardon granted to restore him to citizenship; Richard J. Meaney, sentenced to the District of Columbia iall in September last, for assaulting Polleeman Terry, an officer under indictment for shooting a negro during the "lack the Slasher" scare in this city. William Painer, sentenced in May, to one year in the Detroit House of Correction and to pay \$60 line for assault, committed in the Indian Territory, William G. Jones and Stephen S. Barton, sentenced in September to five months in the Usah Penisentisty for violating the Edmunds-Tucker law; John Swallow, sentenced in December, 1850, to five years in the Kansas Penisentary for manslaughter, committed in the Cherokee Nation, and A. W. Neff, sentenced on December 2, 1833, to thirty days in jail and a fine for embezzlement committed in this city. In the case of John W. Pitts, sentenced in April last, to two years in the Missourl Penisentiary for breaking into a distillery in charge of the United States Government, a commutation of one year is granted.

## DEPUTY REGISTER SMITH RESIGNS.

Washington, Dec. 23.—Secretary Carlisle has repointed by President Harrison and was acting Register for a long period during the illness of General Rosecrans, the last Register. For some time there has been considerable personal and official difficulty between Mr. Smith and Mr. Tiliman, the present Register. Charges and counter-charges have been filed by each of them, in which serious allegations have been made. The resignation will take effect early in January.

Fred Woodrow in The Age of Steel.

The present widespread depression of trade has brought poverty into thousands of homes where hitherto the loaf of labor has never been missing. Honest hands are idle. Economy and thrift are reducing their savings. Self-respect that paid its way has to burden itself with debt; to be manful in patched raiment, and find what comfort it can when the rent is unnaid and the family chair bilistered with loans and ideas. Mothers are many with dry breasts for their babes, and no smile as of yore for the boys and girls once their pride and joy. They visit the pawishop and weep in the cold. Home and family ties, as sacred in a cottage as elsewhere, are rudely snapped, as father, son or brother, with satchel and sadness, tramp here and there for the work they fail to find.

Who, looking at idle mills and deserted mines, can measure the pathos and the poverty that follow the silent wheel and the idle pick, or, in looking over the smokeless chimneys of the poor, can by any gift of tongue or pen reveal the dumb tragelies of helpless and unavoidable poverty. We have seen such under city shingles and behind its wails that made no noise on the street, but in proud and patient fortitude distained to beg and even consented to die. It is true that the public press has been and is doing much to reveal the situation, and it is equally true that men and women with kindly hands are bravely and quietly doing all they can for their less fortunate fellow-creatures; neither is it to be denied that there is an ugly under-strata of pasperized and vitiated humanity in our city masses. There are homes, however, where the searchight of the press is uninitied and unknown, and scores of instances where, in decent clothes and it indy homes, the foot of the charitable is never heard. It may be and is true that impositure is common, and that charity, with more emotion than discretion, feeds the victous and clothes the kile and passes the real Lazarus by. This, however, always was and always will be the case, so lon

THE highest tribute ever accorded to sterling merit is contained in the report of the Special Commission sent to Zollhaus, Germany, by the London Lancet (the leading medical authority in Europe) to examine and analyze the famous Johannis water at the spring itself.

> Copies of this report will be sent or Pinlay & Co., New-York.

those who cannot help themselves. They are neither beggars nor paupers, but the bone and sinew of the Nation. They represent its manhood and its honor, and in human instinct and its vital virtues are, we dare to say, the equal of many who have more of gold and less of thin shoes. In this sense Lazarus at the gate is not the hanger on of Dives at the table.

JUDGE COOLEY BEGS THE QUESTION.

A LETTER WRITTEN ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT MINISTER STEVENS "ESTABLISHED A

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT." Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 23.-The following letter from Judge Cooley has been received by a citizen

"It has been the policy of this Government from the time of George Washington down to the present to refrain from interfering with the affairs of foreign countries. The act of Minister Stevens in establishing a Provisional Government over Hawaii was in direct violation of this policy, and the Administration is in no way bound to support him in his position. The United States does not need nor want the Hawaiian Islands, and it is, or should be, a conclusive argument against their annexation, that now, when the attention of Congress and the Executive should be devoted to demestic affairs of the greatest moment, it is being drawn away to these far-off Islands, which ought to give us no concern. As for being under obligation to furnish them with a good form of government, we are no more so in this case than we should be to give a different form of government to the people of Russia, or Italy, or any other foreign nation, if they should apply to us." the time of George Washington down to the

### BLOUNTS APPOINTMENT ILLEGAL.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.-Ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, expressed his views on the Hawalian question freely to-day. He declared that the ap-pointment of Mr. Blount as a special agent of the President was illegal and unprecedented. When asked how he thought the difficulty could be ad-

"That question is difficult to answer. The matter and it looks now as though it will never be definitely decided unless this or some other Government establishes a protectorate over the islands. The Provisional Government appears to be firmly intrenched in its possession of the governing power."

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 23.-Judge Abbett filed a decision in the Supreme Court to-day, the effect of bine. He declares that the action of the Board in dividing a street-paying contract between the Company is illegal and vold. Proceedings to break is a taxpayer. Some months ago the Board of Street and Water Commissioners advertised for bids for paying certain streets with asphalt blocks. The Trindad and the Barber companies submitted bids, that of the former being £0,920, and that of the latter being £1,822. The work was to be paid for out of the license moner, as provided for by the law of 1891. Jersey City's charter provides that contracts shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The board, it is alleged, instead of following the law, divided the contract between the highest and lowest bidders.

The Court holds that where a city charter directs the awarding of contracts to the lowest bidder, it is illegal to divide the contract, and the duty of the board making it is to determine which bidder possesses the statutory qualifications and then make the awards, unless it is determined to reject all bids.

Marshall, Mich., Dec. 22.-The trial of Conductor n connection with the terrible railroad accident on | ceived in

terney of force county and an examination of the testi-mony taken at the coroner's inquest, to begin an investi-gation into the circumstances of the death of George E. Felton, late a patient in the Buffalo State Hospital. The alleged homicite was the subject of prolonged investiga-tion by a coroner's jury a few weeks since, and a copy

Can you spell "chryselephantine," "periphrastic," and "Levantine," and the "polysyndeton"?
Or the simple "adamantine," and the "polysyndeton"?
Can you tackle "anchylosis," can you spell "anadiplosis,"
"Enthymeme," "hypotiposis"?—If you can, you're getting on.

wife asserted that he was innocent and had been made a tool of. He told a reporter that he would go to New-Yerk to stand trial on the charge whenever he was wanted without extradition papers.

Both the State Superintendent of Banks and Mr. Judson, the Bank Examiner, were at the St. Nicholas Bank for an hour or two yesterday morning, but they had nothing to give out he-

Such little words as "grieving," "gallimaufry," Such little works as greener.

"deceiving."

Oh, there's really no believing what mistakes you sometimes see!

"Pycnostyle." "paroxysmal." "caryatides," and "charismal."

"charismal." "caryatides," and Judson's last figures, will reach \$250,000. Words like these, it's really dismal when they're misspelt at a "Bee."

So you'd better learn "enclitic,"-can you conquer "analytic"?
With "torentic" and "mephitic," and a "penthemernil" pause;
And there's "prestidigitation," "homoceral," "cachinnation."
Oh, it's quite an education to learn orthographic
laws:

Bangor, Me., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Fanny Landers died yesteday at the Brewer Almsbouse from starvation. She
rimed to take food for fifty-five days, during which
time she deark only a little water. Her husband died
just before she began her fast, and despondency probably
caused her action. She was thirty years oil.

Some long words anatomic, have a sound that's rather comic.

And for verses palindromic would be simply most absurd.

There's the shorter "peroneus," and "palato-pharyncus"

LAX WAYS OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK GAVE HIM A FINE CHANCE FOR THEFT.

THE TELLER'S DISHONESTY WOULD HAVE BEE FOUND OUT LONG BEFORE HAD THE INSTI-TUTION BEEN MANAGED ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES, OR HAD THE STATE

EXAMINERS LOOKED INTO THE

The plan of operation by which Lewis A. Hill, the receiving teller of the St. Nicholas Bank, was able to steal some \$45,000 of the bank's funds was made public yesterday by Mr. Judson, the State Bank Examiner, who has been at work on the books of the bank for the last three or four days. That Hill was able to get away with this amount was due to the lax methods employed in the bank, and the care less manner in which the examinations of the State Banking Department are made. Hill's plan of operation could have been checked at the outset if there had been any business system in operation at the bank, and it would have been known long before this that the cash end of the business was wrong if the State Bank Examiner at his last examination had looked into the cash as he looked into the securities.

Hill's plan of operation, according to Mr. Judon, was a simple one. He was the receiving teller, and at the end of each day's business be would turn over to the paying teller of the bank, Elias B. Van Der Veer, a certain amount of cash which was supposed to be the amount of cash which he had received during that day for the amount of cash which was turned over to him, and put the box containing it in the safe without counting it. This manner of doing business gave to Hill his opportunity for stealing the funds of the bank. As he was the receiving teller, he knew the exact amount of the money which was paid into the bank each day and he alone made the return to the paying drafts, and in cash and in Postoffice orders.

According to Mr. Judson's statement vesterday afternoon, Hill merely returned each day to the paying teller a sum of money minus the amount ever, telling the paying teller that the amoun which he had received during the day. Mr. wanted and told the paying teller, as he turned over the day's cash to him, that the exact will require a long time in which to adjust it, amount of cash which the books would show as having been turned into the bank was in his tin

It is evident that the paying teller never questioned the word of the receiving teller, for if he had done so he would have found on many eccasions that the cash as returned did not foot up the amount which the receiving teller said it would. Ifill said yesterday that he had been carrying on his method of subtracting from the bank's funds for several years, and that the total amount of the money which he had taken from the bank was \$15,000. On the day when Mr. Judson, the representative of the State Bank Superintendent, began the examination into the affairs of the St. Nicholas Bank, Mr. Hill confessed to him that he was behind in his accounts and that he would fix up everything that afternoon. Even while the detectives were looking for him on Friday Hill was in the bank, coolly smoking a cigar, and he did not appear to be at all It is evident that the paying teller never qu ing a cigar, and he did not appear to be at all worded until after word was received that the District-Attorney was looking into the case. When he heard of this he suddenly left the building and started for his home in New-Jersey, where he was arrested on Friday evening.

which Hill had taken money from the St. icholas Bank were surprised at the lax methods used by the State Bank Examiner in making the officials of the bank in conducting their ousiness. In every well-regulated bank the re-elving teller, at the end of each day's busi-ess, turns over his daily receipts to the paying eller. He gives to him the amount of the drafts, silver, gold, pennies, etc., a the course of the day's business. in connection with the terrible radicosi accidents, the Chicago and Grand Trunk Radicond at Nichols last October, was ended to-day. The jury was out drafts, etc., turned over to him, and if he finds drafts ever an hour and brought in a verdict of not a little over an hour and brought in a verdict of not give him. Then the paying teller checks off.

A "REE" BALLAD.

(Published when spelling-bees were the fashion.)
You say that you can spell, Sir, then be good enough to tell. Sir,
How you spell me "parallel," Sir, "synthesis" and "semaphore,"
And perhaps you will try "cestatic" and "syncatigorematic."
"Homiletic" and "hepatic," with an extra dozen more.

Can you spell "chryselephantine," "periphrastic," and "Levantine," and the "polysyndeton"?
Can you tackle "anchylosis," can you spell "ana
Can you tackle "anchylosis," can you spell "a

There's the shorter "peroneus," and "palato-pharyn-geus," "Sterno-cleidosmastoldeus,"—could you choose a simpler word?" staff ever owned by a soldier of any country is that presented by the Emperor of Germany to the King of Saxony in honor of the fiftieth anniversary "Sterno-cleidosmastoldeus,"—could you choose a simpler word?
"Hydrostatic," "iridescent," "aromatic," "adolescent," "evanescent,"—these are easy words, you see!
"Manducation," "macaronic," "percolation," "geopoinc," "Annuation," "antiphonic,"—there's a merry Spelling "Bee"!

\*\*Monsisnor satolli's English Speeches.\*

From The Boston Advertiser.

One characteristic is the power of his memory. This duties require him to make frequent speeches before American congregations, and therefore in the English language. He writes his speeches out in Italian, formulates in his own language and on paper what he wishes to say and in just what words he English to memory. So wonderful is his memory and so thorough his mastery of detail that no one mould suspect from listening to his utterances that he was not an English scolar. Although not understanding the words he speaks, he gives them an inflection and pronunciation that is nearly perfect and proves that the power of imitation has been strongly cultivated within him, for he copies every emphasis taught him by the interpreter.

## HILL'S SIMPLE METHODS.

JOHANN HOFF'S EXTRACT

THE GENUINE

## THE HICHEST AWARD

MEDAL AND DIPLOMA

AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, 1893. One dozen bottles give as much strength and nourishment as a cask of al thout being intoxicating. It explis the energies, stimulates nutrition and aids digestion, and is a true sense a "FLESH AND BLOOD MAKER."

has the Signature of "Johann Hoff"

on the neck label of every bottle.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, 152 & 154 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK.

# GEORGE EHRE

SALVATOR BEER On Draught at all my Customers' During the Holidays.

## GEORGE EHRET'S HELL-GATE BREWERY,

East 92d and 93d Sts., bet. 2d and 3d Aves., N. Y.

CALVIN FAIRBANK'S REMARKABLE LIFE FIRST PREMIUM

A PRAVE AND STEADFAST ANTI-SLAVERY WORKER-HIS BOOK ABOUT HIS EXPERIENCES.

One of the bravest of the heroes of the antislavery struggle and one of the most active of the daring men who helped escaping negroes to reach freedom in the Northern States or in Canada by means of the famous Underground Railroad was



the Rev. Calvin Fairbank. He is now seventyseven years old, and lives in humble with his wife in Angelica, in this State, struggling against poverty and the infirmities of old age, increased in his case by the hardships which he has undergone, and dependent for support upon the sales of a book which contains the narrative of his truly remarkable career. He helped forty-seven slaves to gain their liberty without assistance fron others, besides taking a hand in the escape of many more. For his efforts in obedience to what he believed to be a higher law than the statute of the slave States he spent more than seventeen years in a Kentucky prison, where he received from his jailers more than 35.000 lashes before he was set free through the efforts of President Lincoln. Calvin Pairbank was born in Pike, N. Y. When

twelve years old he attended with his parents a Methodist meeting in a neighboring town, where he met a colored family who had escaped from slavery in Virginia. The story of their sufferings made such an impression upon the boy that he

strength countries of the war and old man at forty.

While he was in prison the war broke out. Confederate soldlers repeatedly visited the prison for the purpose of finding and killing Fairbank, but without success. Two years later he was set free. He married Miss Mandana Tileston, of Williamsburg, Mass. to whom he had become engaged before his second imprisonment. He came to New York in 1856 and for the next ten years was in the employ of various missionary and other religious societies, doing much in that time in behalf of the race for which he had already suffered so much.

The book aiready referred to, "How the Way Was Prepared," was edited from his manuscript. It is an account of his life in slavery days and recounts many thrilling incidents. The price is \$150, Copies may be had by addressing the Rey, Calvin Fairbank, Angelica, Allegany County, N. Y.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The country again realizes a most agreeable

backsliders, and as a result the prospective return of confidence, industry and comfort. On Nov. inst. I celebrated my seventy-seventh birthday. I have watched the political parties since 1824—sixty-nine years—in my boyhood listening to the talk of the veterans of that time assembled at my father's house, when tob young to read for myself—for then I was only eight years of age—or reading for my-

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR. THE SINGER MAN'F'G CO.

54 First Awards,

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carried through, or attempted by either the old Whig or the present Republican party.

Scheduler and the current of the day's herices. The covered in the current of the day's herices. The covered in the current of the day's herices. The covered in the current of the curren

which \$2,000 are odds and 115,000 dbadts; last week's stock, 121,000; sales, 125,000, of which 1,000 wers 05354s, 137,000 odd, goods, 8,000 spots and 180,000 futures. Sales for weekly delivery—becomber, 108,000 pleces; January, 116,000; February, 85,000; March, 50,000; April, 10,000; May, 8,000; Jime, 5,000. The market is dull, and the order is at cents for 643048.

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